



### Local Chinese Merchants, It Is Said, Are Willing to Back Proposition of Invasion.

Whether the All-Chinese baseball team will cut out part of their California playing schedule on the next invasion of the mainland and go to Japan instead, is being considered by the members of the team.

According to the story of one of the members, several local Chinese are willing to finance the trip, pay the boys seventy-five dollars a month and allow them twenty-five per cent of the gate receipts for eleven games in Japan. Should the team consider the offer, it is figured that they could leave Honolulu during Carnival week for Japan and after completing their schedule there sail for Seattle. From Seattle the team could work its way down the coast filling engagements at Portland, San Francisco and other cities until they reached Los Angeles.

From Los Angeles the team could work its way around the United States playing in towns and cities which were not on the list the year previous.

Whether the offer will be accepted or not remains to be seen but it would be a most enjoyable outing for the club and would give the men a chance to see Japan as well as to help boost Honolulu in the Far East.

### GUERIN WILL CAPTAIN 1914 OLYMPIC RUGGERS

Thomas "Steve" Guerin has been elected to captain the football team of the Olympic Club of San Francisco for the season of 1914. Guerin is one of the best and most consistent forwards in those parts. He has represented the Olympians for the past three seasons, and is a hardy, determined player. His preliminary knowledge of the game was gained with the Mission High School fifteen on which he starred as a break-away. Guerin was a substitute forward on the All-American Rugby team last year, and his work for the season just ended was the best he has shown until he suffered from a badly wrenched shoulder in the Olympic-Santa Clara game. Guerin is popular and with his playing prowess and assured backing of his teammates should make an able leader.

Fighters of today who are demanding thousands of dollars for short bouts seldom knew real money before their ring success, as shown below. Only a couple of years ago Willie Ritchie was driving a motor car for a living, while the best thing Al Wolgast could find to do was the selling of papers and the shining of shoes in Milwaukee. While Ritchie was earning only \$15 a week for working as a chauffeur, today he is receiving many times that amount for only a minute's work in the ring. In his fight with Leach Cross the champion drew down a \$10,750 purse, of which \$338 a minute. The following will show the salaries the fighters of today were getting a few years ago and the way they are getting the money at present:

Ritchie, a chauffeur a couple of years ago, made \$25,000 in his last championship fight.

Ritchie knocked out Jose Rivers in eleven rounds—thirty-three minutes of actual fighting. Purse and picture royalties netted him \$750 a minute for every sixty seconds he fought.

For handling Leach Cross an artistic trimming before New York's partisan fans, Ritchie received \$10,750—\$338 a minute.

A peep into the past shows that the top-notch bruisers holding the stage today came from almost every walk in life, and some who demand \$5000 or \$10,000 for fighting ten or twenty rounds did not know a few years ago there was so much money in the world.

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, worked as a brakeman in a railway yard. Now his income vies with that of the same road's president. He owns his home and collects rent from five others.

Leach Cross, who fights every few weeks and wants the lightweight crown, practiced dentistry in New York.

Ad Wolgast, the man who defeated But Nelson for the title and who earned enough in a short time to buy a few rich farms, sold newspapers and blacked shoes in Milwaukee.

Billy Purdie, former middleweight champion, drove a milk wagon. George Chip was a miner, and Joe Mandot delivered bread and cakes for his father, a New Orleans baker.

Gus Christie was a life guard at a beach near Milwaukee. Charley Leouch, the French bantam, was a chef, and Jimmy Clabby a newsboy.

Art Polkey, who killed Luther McCarty, worked in New England woolen mills. Jess Williams, a cowboy; Gunboat Smith a naval seaman; Billy Griffith a metal polisher, and Jack Dillon a messenger boy.



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### Manly Art of Self-Defense Received Mighty Boost Throughout World During 1913 Season.

The year 1913 has been a remarkable one for the boxing game. Never before has the sport received such a boost as during the year just closing, due to the fact that in various parts of the country the people have taken it upon themselves to pass laws legalizing the game, which in turn has created a better feeling toward the sport in parts where there are laws against it. The passage of the Fawley law in New York started the ball rolling, and with Wisconsin, Montana, Utah, Colorado and Tennessee following suit, many of the western and middle-west cities looked with more favor upon things pugilistic. Then, too, the French people took up boxing and formed a federation of the advancement of the sport, at the same time arranging a working agreement with the New York state boxing commission to protect clubs and patrons against fakes, etc.

The escapades of Jack Johnson, the colored champion heavyweight, are well known to all followers of sport. Johnson did the boxing game much harm, as far as men of his own color are concerned, and it will be some time before they recover from it. Jack could have been almost as popular as any of the white champions had he had the good judgment to remain where he belonged, but he didn't. However, he still retains the title despite the fact that he has been dethroned by the foreign federation, but the chances are good for him forfeiting the same before long.

The search for white hopes has not been very successful, although some very promising material has been developed and the indications are that within another five years there will be some real white heavies who will be able to hold their own against all comers, black or white.

The middleweights have a fine mix-up and seem unable to fix upon any one man as the real successor to the late Stanley Ketchel. It has been impossible to arrange a tournament for the claimants and as yet there is no recognized title holder, although it has simmered down to about four men: Jack Dillon, Jimmy Clabby, Eddie McGorty and either Frank Klans or George Chip. Of the entire lot Clabby, Dillon and McGorty look the classiest.

The welterweights are about as badly mixed as the middleweights. Ray Brown, the Hoosier boy, was conceded the honor a year ago, but then came claims from Packer McFarland and Mike Gibbons, but the latter cannot make the weight, while Packer wants to remain a lightweight. However, if McFarland were to become a welterweight champion no one would dispute his right to it. With McFarland out there are other claimants, among them being Kid Straves, Kid Ferns, Mike Glover and Spike Kelly.

Willie Ritchie hangs on to the lightweight title of America, while Freddie Welsh has a clear claim to the championship of Great Britain and Australia, although he cannot hold the latter title unless a resident of that country for a certain length of time. Ritchie had a chance to recover world's champion when he was matched with Welsh at Vancouver, but Willie let the money part of it interfere and passed up a chance to annex a big title.

In the featherweights' class there is no one to approach the present titleholder, Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, Ohio. Johnny outshines all the present featherers. There have been reports of Johnny joining the lightweight class, but he denies the rumor and says he will stick to the 125-pounders for a while at least, as he can make the weight easily and be at his best.

The bantamweights are all fighting for a chance at Johnny Conlon's crown, and Kid Williams, the Baltimore boy, has claimed the title. The claim is a good one that is, if Johnny intended to retire, but the Chicago boy has returned to the ring after an absence of six months, due to illness. It is probable that Williams and Conlon will meet next spring for what should be the world's title, as Williams beat the titleholder of Europe—Charlie Leouch—and Conlon is the legitimate champion of America.

**FORT ARMSTRONG, January 14.**—Fort Armstrong's strong baseball aggregation had little trouble annexing the long end of the score in their game with the All-Service team here this afternoon.

Harris for the Fort Armstrong aggregation and Lawson for the All-Service team, were the opposing pitchers and the former had all the best of the argument.

Next Sunday morning—beginning at ten o'clock at Athletic Park, the Fort Armstrong team will commence a series of three games with the strong Asahis. Both teams have been practicing hard for the coming games and a first class series is promised those who care for early Sunday morning baseball.

Following is the lineup of the Fort Armstrong team: Howard, 2b; Thomas, 1b; Hudnell, 1b; Shires, rf; Lynch, ss; Brewer, 2b; Gutendorf, cf; Talbot, c; and Harris, p.

### Marshall Taylor Explains That Game Depends on Four Main Strokes of Play.

Pole, like tennis, is dependent upon four main strokes. The execution of these must be timed to a nicety, otherwise the ball is either badly missed or hit with only half the requisite force.

By thoroughly understanding his horse's mouth, a rider will educate his steed to respond quickly to his every move, for it is most important that polo ponies be trained to play the game, just as certain breeds of dogs are taught to point and retrieve. Polo ponies become so excited during a hit scrimmage in front of goal that frequently they will kick the ball out of danger after their master has missed it.

The straight drive, comparatively speaking, is an easy one. It is similar to taking a peg at tent-pegging. With stick lowered, the rider guides his "bat" straight to the mark. When within striking distance, he quickly raises his arm to its fullest extent, at the same time bringing the stick down in a semicircular sweep, using all his power in so doing.

By keeping the stick lowered while at the gallop before straight-driving, the player is in correct position to use a back-hand pass in the event of an opponent attempting to crowd him off the ball.

The back-hand is a delicate stroke to execute while going at full tilt, as the horse is very apt to overshoot the mark before the player can raise his stick to strike. It is a stroke that requires arduous practice. It is one of the most efficient and graceful of any used on a polo field. It is essentially a pass and safety stroke.

The reverse straight drive and the reverse back-hand are fancy strokes and are used chiefly in scrimmages or for an off-side pass to the forester rear. They are dangerous strokes, especially when the ratter is very supple. In Asama, where polo is played extensively, these two latter strokes are called "boomies" or off-side strokes.

With the polo stick clenched in the left hand, the player swings his stick clear over the horse's head and uses either an off-side drive or off-side back-hand. When the stick is very supple, a missed shot often is finished on the horse's legs or head. This tends to have the same effect upon certain highly sensitive nags, as a gun has upon dogs. Only expert players should use these latter strokes, when mounted on high-priced ponies, if they wish to keep the good temper of their stable mates.

Practice these strokes on an old crook first and be sure to put blisters on the poor old mule. Then there is the dribble, the belly-crook, and various other petty strokes used for pushing or poking the ball into position for a smite. Each individual has his own particular style. By educating the pony to respond by use of the reins, legs or spur, rider and steed will play in harmony.

### GUESS WHO'S ON THE STAGE?

Guess who's on the stage? Why, it's Larry McLean, who jumped into prominence during the last world's series when Chief Meyers met with an injury. McLean has long been a bad actor, but this is the first time that he has gone before the footlights. Larry has been trying his hand as a monologist at a ten-penny variety house in New York. And the public gets bunked again!

### KNABE DENIES JUMP.

Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, denied on December 29 at Philadelphia that he had signed a contract to manage the Baltimore team of the Federal League. He declined to say whether he had received an offer from the Federal League or whether he would consider such an offer.

### HERZOG SIGNS COLLEGIATE.

Manager Horzog of the Cincinnati National League team on December 30 wired President August Hermann that he had signed a college catcher of the name of Frank Miller for next season. He stated McLean was right-handed and had played with the St. John's College team.

### Bay City Swimmers Will Try Hard to Beat Hui Nalu at Coming Carnival.

News has been received that the California swimmers are holding their try-outs this month in San Francisco, to select the men who are to meet the Hawaiian champions in the M-P Pacific meet in Honolulu on February 21. Some new world's records are hoped for at this meet judging by what the Hui Nalu can do in practice.

The report from San Francisco is a letter from Al Coney of the Olympic Club, who is looking after the events there. He says that the best men are being put forward in the hope of beating the Hui Nalu bunch.

The swimming committee is to meet this afternoon at five o'clock in the merchants' association rooms, Young Building. The committee has a lot of matters to bring up in anticipation of the chairman's meeting following later in the evening. The members of the committee are: W. T. Rawlins, chairman; Loris Andrews, secretary; E. A. Donthitt, James A. Lyle, Peter Brown, Thomas A. Lyle, W. H. Campbell, J. King, J. T. Stacker, Lon V. Henderson, E. H. Steele, A. T. Longley, D. Center, E. K. Miller, C. K. Stillman.

"If a team of local swimmers goes down to the Hawaiian Islands for the M-P Pacific Carnival, it will go as a team of individuals and not as an authorized representative team of the Pacific association."

So said President John Elliott of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association to William Umack at San Francisco several days ago. Elliott stated that he knows nothing officially of any invitation to send a team of swimmers to the Islands, and thinks that a breach of courtesy to the governing body of athletics here has been committed by the men in the Islands.

Elliott points out that when the Islanders were invited to come here for both the July 4 championships last year and the Portola championships, the invitations were sent direct to W. T. Rawlins, president of the Hawaiian branch of the A. A. U., and everything was done in an official manner.

Elliott is not anxious for any invitation to be sent him personally, but he states that the Hawaiian branch of the A. A. U. should have notified the M-P Pacific Carnival committee to send its invitation to the local governing body, and in this manner secure official recognition.

Elliott says that all arrangements for the visit to the Islands have been entered into by the carnival committee with private individuals who have no connection whatever with the local branch of the A. A. U., and not one word of official notification of the M-P Pacific championships has reached the Pacific association branch of the A. A. U.

The local president goes further and says that the Pacific association will have nothing to do with the sending of the team or the selection of it, and he does not know if the registration committee has granted the privilege to any swimmer to enter the competition in the Islands.

### BUSINESS MANAGER OF PIRATES.

John H. Dailey, director of the safety of Pittsburgh on December 30, closed negotiations with the Pittsburgh club of the National League to become business manager of the club. Mr. Dailey, before entering official life, was a newspaperman and a colleague of the late William H. Locke.

### NEW YORK BARE FITZSIMMONS.

That Bob Fitzsimmons, once heavyweight champion of the world, cannot re-enter the prize ring in New York, was the decision formally reached on December 30 by the New York State Athletic Commission. Fitzsimmons said he was "feeling stronger" than ever, but the commission held that he no longer possessed the stamina to stand a fast bout. Fitzsimmons recently challenged any member of the white hope class to engage him in a ten-round bout.

## WHY CONVENTION WAS ABANDONED

Southern National Committee Had Idea That They Would Lose More Delegates.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, December 25.—Big Republican dolphs have been under way at Washington during the last few days. The national committee has met and adjourned. There developed an unexpected sentiment against holding a national convention next year. Representations were made that this might lead to fresh disarray and perhaps bring no compensating results in matters of organization and basis of representation. Instead the committee undertook to formulate a new basis of representation itself.

So much has been on the boards at the federal city recently, the Republican committee meeting was probably given less attention than it deserved. The new basis of representation, which was adopted after two days of discussion and exchange of views, provides, briefly, for the four delegates at large from each State and one from each congressional district, as heretofore. But added to that is to be an additional delegate on a basis of the percentage of the Republican vote in 1908. This will make the next Republican National convention larger than any held heretofore. (The number of delegates will be jumped from approximately 1000 to a half or a third as many more. But the South will lose considerably in voting strength in the national convention.)

The North will lose something in sections that are overwhelmingly Democratic, particularly in several cities. Nevertheless the South loses more, which is what the advocates of a change in representation have been striving for.

Southern committeemen and Eastern committeemen were largely responsible for the defeat of a proposed convention next year. The Southerners were particularly aggressive against it. Men like Alva Martin, the committeemen from Virginia, worked like beavers and with good effect. They were willing to accept a new basis of representation, as worked out by the committee, but they were not willing to accept a convention in 1914. The reason is plain. They argued they would lose more before a convention next year than they conceded at a meeting of the committee.

There was a notable gathering of old time Republicans. They showed much spirit. There were many utterances of hopefulness for the congressional campaign now only a few months away. Ex-Speaker Cannon "came on" to Washington for the meeting, although he was not a member of the National Committee. He sounded a slogan of hope and bade the brethren to have been taken by force, the country is returning to the Republican fold.

The national committee meeting may be regarded as opening the presidential campaign of 1916 on the Republican side, even as President Wilson's announcement in his message for a law authorizing presidential primaries opened the campaign on the Democratic side. There was not a little discussion of possible candidates in a quiet way. This had been preceded by a unique development in the senate. After he had made his remarkably forcible speech against the Currey Bill, Senator Root, of New York, was nominated by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, as the Republican standard bearer in 1916. Naturally that started discussion at full tilt. Mr. Root's great constructive abilities are generally recognized. He is big enough to be in the White House, beyond question. His activities in New York State, where he is recognized as the party leader, and where he has been doing much of late to liberalize the senate quite apropos.

However, Senator Root is seventy years old and will be seventy-two when the next presidential campaign is on. After there had been quite a furor of talk about him in a presidential connection, the New York senator made a brief speech, stating that his nomination would be impossible and that he was well aware of it. He told the senate of his age, said he could not accept the nomination even if it should be tendered him. He frankly stated that his advanced years would be a sufficient reason.

Consequently the talk of Root for president died down but it served to quicken general interest among Republicans. Those who dominated the national committee want the machinery kept in the hands of the old liners. Developments at the committee meeting were entirely in that direction. It was voted, however, to recognize primaries in states where there were authorized and it goes without saying that state primaries will be a big factor in determining the Republican nominee two years from now. The outlook is that Republicans will champion the state primary for nominating delegates for a national convention, as against a national primary for nominating a presidential candidate direct, as President Wilson is expected to favor.

A vigorous issue in that connection is to be expected.

### DEFIANCE NAME OF DEFENDER.

"Defiance" is the name selected for the yacht to be built at Bain, Maine, as a possible defender of the American cup next summer by a syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and Boston yachtsmen.

The syndicate which is building the America's cup defender Defiance announced on December 30 at New York that E. W. Clark of Philadelphia had been chosen treasurer and George M. Pynchon of New York managing owner.

## JAPANESE ROBT ROBBED CLAN

Break Up Entire Native Tribe Devoted to Brigandage for Many Years.

TOKIO, December 25.—An entire native tribe devoted to brigandage has just been broken up and scattered by the Japanese police. With their elimination, something has been learned of how these robbers operated.

The tribe has been compared to the automobile bandits of France, in that they hung together for self-protection, and resisted the authorities with the same dogged determination. This robber clan, numbering about 3000, had its refuge in the mountains of Honshu. It subsisted since the old days of feudalism on a long list of depredations, savage, ruthless and cruel in character, has been laid at its door.

In times of peace—that is, when the pursuit of the authorities was not too persistent—the bandits would live, with their wives and children, in tents down in the valleys. The men went out as umbrella men, locksmiths or beggars, their real purpose being to reconnoiter the field for robbery. Their system of operation was always cautious, but they fought desperately when cornered. By well planned robberies and murders they kept whole prefectures terrorized months at a time. At the first indication of real danger, however, the tribe disappeared into the mountains.

Several policemen who tracked the bandits were killed, and their bodies mutilated. Recently four detectives succeeded in joining the band by a ruse, and it was by that means that the leaders were arrested and the gang scattered.

### Tokio Planning for Convention.

Tokio, the meeting place of the great international Sunday school convention in 1916, is preparing in a far-reaching way for the great gathering. Already preliminary arrangements are being made so that every detail may be worked out to insure the success of the congress. Japanese business men and financiers have come forward with the promise of funds, and active workers of the Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa, Mayor Sakaibara and Dr. Soyeda are energetically helping in getting the convention machinery under way.

A meeting of Japanese and Americans was held recently at the home of Count Okuma, who is president of the Japan Sunday School Association, and it was proposed, with other things, to erect a great hall for the meeting of the convention.

But the question of accommodating several thousand foreign delegates is the most difficult to solve. From 1500 to 2000 delegates are expected from the United States, and owing to the scarcity of hotels in Tokio the problem of lodging the visitors is perplexing.

It is estimated that the existing foreign hotels would take care of about a thousand, but as the convention meets in June many of these accommodations will have been taken by tourists. The suggestion, therefore, has been made that residents of Tokio possessing foreign style houses should help out the general committee by placing one or two rooms at its disposal for the use of delegates.

**First Views on Canal Opening.**  
The first official utterance from Japan concerning the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal has been made by Mr. Yukawa, chief of the bureau of ship supervision, before the Japanese Ship Owners' Association, and it indicated anew the importance of the canal's opening upon the world's commerce.

Mr. Yukawa confirmed the belief held here that cotton from the southern states and machinery from New York and other eastern states will eventually prefer the Panama Canal as the route to the far east. Many people, however, believe that it is a general trade proposition preference will be given to the Suez route because of the numerous ports of call. This route, Mr. Yukawa thought, had the great advantage of permitting easy supply of fuel and frequent taking on and delivery of freight.

As against this, however, it should be pointed out in favor of the Panama route that coastwise trade profits chiefly the local shippers, and also that the American government plans to establish a government supply station for ships that pass through the canal, where fuel may be bought at cost.

The interest of the Ship Owners' Association in the subject lies in the fact that it is considering the construction of new ships to reach out for the markets on the eastern coast of North and South America, as soon as the Panama Canal is opened.

Soon after Oliver P. Newman was appointed by the President last summer as one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia he and his fellow-commissioner, Mr. Siddons, went to a Gettysburg reunion. As the two men came into sight of the soldiers' monuments to go off. The noise was war-splitting. Every time a gun popped Newman jumped. He was gun-shy. Finally the fun was too much for him. He glared at the artillery, frowned at the officers, and scowled at the privates. Then he turned to Siddons and asked angrily: "What in thunder is all that deafening noise about?" Later some body explained to him that, as a commissioner of the District of Columbia, he was being given the governor's salute of seventeen guns. "Then," he said, with evident relief, "I was being honored instead of annoyed."

LOS ANGELES, January 13.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Jesse Willard, promoter Tom McCarty and Referee Charlie Eytan were found not guilty today in a jury which had been out for a long time considering whether or not they should be held responsible for the death of "Bull" Young, the heavyweight prizefighter, who was knocked out by Willard here some months ago. Young died a few hours later.

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WASHINGTON, December 27.—By a vote of 625 to 10 the constituent members of the chamber of commerce of the United States, in a referendum, have indicated the proposition that congress establish a bureau of bureaus of legislation and to furnish statutory language "expertly drawn."

Two hundred and two organizations took part in the referendum, representing thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The referendum is the sixth taken by the chamber of various propositions.

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